FROM OUR EUROPEAN CORRESPONDENT.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 22, 1848. If all the statements and opinions which I have communicated to you since the 24th of last February, in relation to the position and prospects of the nations on the Continent of Europe, could be collated and compared, the result would be a mass of contradiction-not more striking or more contradictory, however, than is the present existing pub-lic feeling and opinion upon the same subject.

Certainly nothing has been done during the last nine months which has had any tendency to allay, much less subdue, the tornado of contention and strife which began its career over Europe last Feruary. No result whatever has been arrived at, if we except the completion of the debates on the new Constitution of the Republic of France, and its cold adoption by the People of Paris-we will not say the people of France, for we have not yet received any information whatever of the reception which it has met with in the provinces. In this instance, Paris must be taken as France; and, taken as such, £55 15s. 4d. do.; in the Grenadier Guards £62 4s. 10d. rious quality, and highly injurious to health; and we must hold that France has adopted her repub lican institutions in a very apathetic manner. There this great difference ' A Cavalry regiment has usually about human consumption. From this unfair competiis much more enthusiasm exhibited at the formal 28 officers, the Grenadier Guards has 120! A regiment has tion, it frequently happened that the quartern loaf proclamation of an hereditary British sovereign. This fact, coupled with the difference in the character of the two people, and the peculiar excite- 30! The entire number of generals in the army is 69- Mayor regulated the price of flour, the baker was ment which we might naturally suppose would be caused by that important event, leads us to conclude that FRANCE is republican only in name, and that M. THIERS and his friends of the monarchical school will have very little trouble in bringing back the imperial or kingly rule. Should Louis Napo-LEON be elected President, the work will be more than half done; the remaining steps will be neither numerous, nor startling, nor difficult. Holding, as we do, and have always done, that France is not a soil wherein republicanism can take deep and healthy root, we think that it will be best for her to cease cultivating it as soon as possible, and turn her attention to something more congenial to the character of her people, and their habits, feelings, and tendencies. Thus we arrive at the conclusion that France is yet far from a state of rest and quietness; but we are of opinion that, whatever may be her ultimate state, she will reach it without any great public commotion, or any repetition of the atrocities of her first revolution.

But if we look at GERMANY and ITALY, and SPAIN and PORTUGAL, we shall find the two former with more of the elements of discord and strife dispersed through their entire length and breadth than existed at any former period of this eventful year; and as for the two latter, there seems to be a deeper fog of apathy and torpid inaction settled upon them than could have been expected in any peers; 56 baronets belonging to the aristocracy, and 85 landportion of Europe at this period of progress and ed proprietors married to sisters, daughters, &c. of peers. These are the facts of the case; enlightenment. they well can be, and as contradictory as the feelings, wishes, and political tendencies of the parties who form them. It is hard to get a good general view of the real state of the present; it is impossible to predicate any thing as to the future. One thing only appears to be certain, and that is, we are very far from the end; nor have the chief actors in the busy scene any very definite object in view; or, if they have, they are quite uncertain as to what are the best means of obtaining it. A system of expediency, a living on from day to day, an adoption of whatever appears best calculated to meet any approaching emergency, seems to be the policy of leading political men on the continent, rather than any well-matured course of action, any steady. straightforward, and consistent progress towards a desired attainment. This policy has been adopted (not, however, by all with equally praiseworthy motives) by LAMARTINE, CAVAIGNAC, the King of PRUSSIA, the Archduke John, and even by the Emperor of Austria, no doubt upon the representations his political advisers.

Can we expect any settled result so long as this is the political policy of leaders and rulers? And how, it may fairly be asked, whilst political opinion is so immatured as it is with the masses of mankind, are Emperors and Kings and Presidents to decide what is best to be done? If the People of continental Europe were asked individually what they want, and what form of Government they wish their respective countries to adopt, nine-tenths of them would not be able to give any rational re ply. Thus it is that nine-tenths of the People at large, having no knowledge or will of their own, become the tools by which designing and dangerous demagogues gain power and influence; and from this arises the necessity that is felt by men of principle, who hold places of trust, to apparently abandon that principle, and play off these demagogues one against the other, so as to neutralize their power and keep the great interests of society intact and secure. We do not see any end to this system at present, or any very immediate promise of Europe's tranquillity. The mischief has arisen, not from reform being now unnecessary and revolution uncalled for, but from the former having been undertaken before the People had determined what reformation they needed; and the latter commenced before they had counted the cost and prepared themselves to meet all its consequences. We know we shall not be understood as endeavoring to palliate the atrocities which have been perpetrated at the fact that they are not essential to life, are tobacco, soap, Vienna, Berlin, Prague, Frankfort, and elsewhere, by whichever party has had the upper hand: now by an infuriated populace, and now by a revengeful ceived to large classes of the community. To what, under monarch, or a half civilized general at the head of such a crushing load of taxation, has the poor man to look a barbaric army. We are aiming to account for them, and lament that the vista of the future does all put beyond his reach, except the almost spontaneous pronot open brightly before us, and show, at no great ductions of the earth, potatoes and mud and water." distance, a welcome termination to this sickening

We, in this island home, have also our contemer of the press!) know what they want, and know the proper way of obtaining it; and our rulers also feel that what the people want they will sooner or later obtain, and that! it is not safe policy to deny or thwart their reasonable wishes. If they cannot although the tax-gatherer does not absolutely and prudently grant all, they will grant a part; if they literally call at their doors for the duties, that they Central Parliament at Frankfort will allow so fair a cannot introduce reform, economy, and retrenchment all at once, they will introduce them gradual- drink, and upon almost every thing they use and ly as opportunity offers, and the people will pa- wear. And they are further told and taught that FORT appears to have had its policy materially tiently wait so long as they see that these opportu- they are so taxed to support the wasteful expendinities are not neglected. It will be thus with par- ture of the higher classes. liamentary and financial reform, the two great obing much information before the people in its pro- the people, seeing that it must lead to discontent incendiary manner or in the spirit of demagogism, we have stated it as part of the history of the times (to use a word of Sidney Smith's,) but in plain as exhibiting the direction in which much of the ple and convincing illustrations and arguments. as shadowing forth the subjects which, most pro-The following short notice of a speech made at a bably, Parliament will have to attend to at the aplate meeting of this association may serve to show proaching session.

the nature of its proceedings, and the effects which

The House of Commons was not idle during its Kingdom twenty-eight millions; then, of course, day. The longest sitting was fifteen hours and a every individual man, woman, or child is twenty-half, the shortest a quarter of an hour. The numport of the army for the present year costs each in- sions 255.

23,992 rank and file, officered by 5,734 gentlemen; "men be a war, and for the protection of our colonies and our large exports to them. Our colonies cost us £4,000,000 a year, and our exports to them amount to about £9,000,000 an nually; so that it costs us about 9s. to protect every 20s. worth of exports." "Our exports to the United States, in 1844, amounted to very nearly as much as those to our colonies. The latter cost us £4,000,000, the former £15,000 for diplomatic salaries, &c.; and yet we pay our Ambassador at Washington more than the Americans pay their President! The expenses of the civil Government of British Guiana, with its 100,000 population, is £29,000; that of Guiana, with its 100,000 population, is £29,000; that of held, at which it was stated that the number of bathe State of New York, with its 2,500,000, only about kers in London was about 2,400, and that nearly £6,000. We pay to our four Governors in our North American colonies £2,500 more than the thirty States of the Union pay their thirty Governors!"

horses) £58 14s. 4d. per annum; in the first Dragoon Guards cheap article, were supplied with food of a deletedo., in the 1st regiment of infantry £28 17s. do. Now, why that a large quantity of bread sold was not fit for generally one lieutenant colonel, this has 30! There are had risen in price when the price of flour had fallen, there are also 131 lieutenant generals and 84 major generals, in all 284 generals; being more than two generals for every or 280 pounds weight. He did, not now realize regiment! There are also 341 colonels in the army and 684 half that amount. The bakers appear to desire to day for doing nothing." "But you will say," continues the speaker, "why are such monstrous abuses allowed Simply because we have a law which is called 'primogeniture,' which Adam Smith says means 'a custom, which, in order to enrich one, beggars all the rest of the children;' and this law is intended to preserve the great historic names of our ancient nobility! Well, the younger sons are thus left out, and, being too proud to beg, and considering it beneath their dignity to engage in any thing useful, must have gentlemanly allowances granted them; and their parents not being willing to do this, the nation, through the Parliament, is gently persuaded to grant these allowances; and so we find these younger sons in swarms in the army, navy, church, colonies, and home and foreign Courts. But you will naturally say, the House of Commons vote the supplies, and should not allow such extravagance."

The following statement is then given of the constitution of the present House of Commons. Among the 656 members, there are 250 who are officers, or the immediate connexions names there are 381 persons, or a standing majority, "in what is called the People's house, who are interested in keeping up a war establishment and official extravagance. This extravagance will continue until the House of Commons is made in truth the Commons House of Parliament; and until the middle and industrious classes of the country have that their wealth, their talent, their industry, and their morality

One great design of this and similar associations appears to e to inform the public, particularly the working classes, of the great superiority, as to equality of operation and burden, of direct taxation over indirect. To show how this latter mode, by taxing heavily the necessaries of life, bears unequally upon the poorer and middle classes, they give a statenent of the duties derived from the following articles for the year which ended January 5, 1847 :

| Spirits, foreign and domestic | £8,376,078 |
|-------------------------------|------------|
| Tea | |
| Malt | 5,084,650 |
| Tobacco and snuff | 4,319,088 |
| Sugar and molasses | 4,050,418 |
| Wine | 1,892,242 |
| Timber | 1,133,672 |
| Excise licenses | 1,086,155 |
| Soap | 965,836 |
| Paper | 798,814 |
| Coffee | 756,838 |
| Corn | 723,600 |
| Bricks, &c | 638,422 |
| Currants and raisins | 470,263 |
| Hops | 286,265 |
| Silks | 235,377 |
| Post horse duties | 179,832 |
| Butter and cheese | 224,832 |
| Candles and tallow | 89,888 |
| Glass | 18,822 |
| Miscellaneous | 845,706 |

" Certainly the first necessaries of life-indeed the very es entials, without which it cannot be maintained-are food and shelter, not to particularize fuel and clothing. And how are these affected by the above list of taxes? All are enhanced in price, and placed above the reach of millions. Bread, cheese, butter, sugar, and currants, in the way of food; and as drinks, tea, coffee, beer, and wine. As regards shelter, the materials which furnish it escape not, as witness timber, bricks, &c. With which of these can the poor, can any man dispense, without suffering material want? While to exist without the use, or with an insufficient use, of every one of without the use, or with an insufficient use, of every one of them, is a state of wretchedness hard to conceive, but which Late intelligence states that the King has deteris experienced by thousands. Secondary to these, only from the fact that they are not essential to life, are tobacco, soap, to Brandenburg, and that M. Grabow, formerly candles, paper, &c., the taxes upon which articles become, President of the National Assembly, has been after those on food, the most objectionable that can be conceived to large classes of the community. To what, under

A report of the Association then proceeds to show is increased nearly tenfold by the duty.

people at large some idea of the effect of indirect as little approved of at FRANKFORT as those at BERtaxation upon their comforts; and to show them, LIN. The Emperor is about establishing his court are taxed heavily upon almost all they eat and

We have given thus much of this subject, not bejects towards which the public mind is at present cause we agree with every observation or admit the turned. There is a society at Liverpool, called the cogency of every illustration which we have quoted, "Financial Reform Association," which is throwceedings and reports, and this not in an exciting without showing any very available remedy: but straightforward statements, accompanied with sim- mind and thought of England is now running, and

they must necessarily produce upon the public mind. last session. The number of days devoted to busi-The national debt is stated to be eight hundred mil- ness was 170, the number of hours of sitting was lions sterling, and the population of the United 1,407, being an average of 8 hours 16 minutes each nine pounds in debt, and the payment of the inte- ber of hours after midnight in which the House was rest of this debt saddles each one with an annual in session was 136. The whole number of entries payment of twenty shillings sterling. The sup- on the votes was 10,412; the number of divi-

my is kept up," continues the speaker, "for fear there should tinue to equal about half the number of cases. We royal oppressors. have not yet heard of the cholera in Ireland.

The bread bakers of London appear to have had off of business which all trades must have experi- of the United States, as stated in the American papers. enced that principally depend upon a foreign market; but the reverse appears to have been the case. 800, or one-third of the whole number, had become insolvent during the last twelve months. It was also stated that some steps were necessary, not only Looking at the expenses and composition of the army, it is for the protection of the trade, but for the benefit of isually 9 captains and lieutenants, the Grenadier Guards has and vice versa. In the year 1814, when the Lord ientenant colonels; making a total of 1,025, or seven com- regulate the price of bread by means of an associamanding officers to each regiment! "Of these officers, there tion, to be called "The Bakers' Assize Associaevil will soon cure itself. Combinations of trades are always bad. Fair competition, under the protection of the law, must always be the best mode of securing to the public a good article at a fair price.

points of interest are the Presidential election and the state of the finances. The latter is becoming he is to occupy the White House for the four next years. the more serious question of the two, fer it is that upon the solution of which must depend the stapility of any Government and the return of national prosperity. It appears that the Government statements of the absolute condition of the treasury and of the prospects of the revenue are considered as being very unsatisfactory, and that the 143,000,000 of the latter melt down into an astonishing y small sum under a little examination. Items are put into graph, and a house of at least six hundred is exit which no financial experience justifies, andeffects not negotiable, such as mortgages, &c. Government stock to a large amount is also improperly included, and credited at a value forty per cent. greater than it would realize in the market. In fact, the whole statement is regarded as obscure and Some of the members, however, stand in more than one of evasive, and worse than no statement at all. This the conclusions drawn from them are as various as these lists, and some in them all ; but collecting the individual is a very vulnerable point in the peace and prosperity of France.

As respects the Presidential question, very little can be stated with certainty. One thing appears, however, clear-Gen. Cavaignac is every hour been solicited by his friends to become a candidate, but he declines doing so, stating that, in his opinion. DRU ROLLIN still continues to be a candidate, and a

voted the refusal to pay taxes after the 17th instant. This vote, the Minister Eighman says, is contrary to law, and warns the people not to attend to it. The judges in the criminal courts have resolved not to take cognizance of any charges against political mined to withdraw the decree adjourning the Diet charged by his Majesty to form a new Cabinet.

If we turn to Vienna, we find very little to give us satisfaction. General Welden, a co-worker with RADETZKI, has been appointed Governor of that illfated city. JELLACHICH quitted Vienna for Hungary on the 14th, and Prince WINDISCHGRATZ Was about to follow. The entire subjugation, if not anthat out of every three pence which the poor man nihilation of the MAGYARS, is the next step in the Germany: spends in tea, two pence goes to the Government catalogue. In Austria, as well as in France, the Such is the mode which is now taking to give the outbreak. The proceedings at VIENNA seem to be at Prague. It can hardly be, however that the

take in hand the Prussian affair, and treat it as its own, to stand by me, and I will stand by you. The long wish protect the Prussian Assembly against the Ministry, and to object, for which we are striving, is nearly attained. The preserve the Prussian people from military despotism. M. TROBEL, the fellow Deputy with ROBERT BLUE at Vienna, our beautiful Fatherland will soon be completed, and our beautiful Fatherland will then in unity and freedom be and who had also been sentenced to lath hours at Vienna, protect the Prussian Assembly against the Ministry, and to and who had also been sentenced to death, but who was afterwards pardoned, has arrived at Prankfort, and made a great sensation in the Assembly by his account of the arrest, trial, and execution of his associate. Strong resolutions against the proceedings at both Vienna and Berlin were under disc

dividual 14s. 3d. The standing army consists, af- t The Cholera does not make much advance in sion at Frankfort. Another week will develop matters of ter thirty-three years of peace, of no less than England. The number of deaths in London last great importance to the peace and prosperity of Germany week from all diseases was 1,184, the average being but no one can venture to prophesy what they will be. There

The only news from SPAIN is, that the Carlist war is on the eve of termination through negotiation. It is said that more than their proportional share of commercial CABRERA is to be restored to his rank, titles, &c. upon laying and trading difficulties. It might have been sup- down arms. What concessions are to be made to the Count posed that, dealing as they do in the most necessary of Montemolin is not stated. The Gazette de Madrid conand universal article of home comsumption, they tains an official contradiction to the reports respecting negotia-

Nor do the papers of the week furnish us with much news

was to be increased 15,000 men.

and 168 lieutenant colonels receiving half pay at 11s. per mode of doing it. Let the municipal authorities an overcrowded audience at Druty Lane Theatre, to the crash ground." severely punish those who sell bad bread, and the of four military bands and the powerful regular orchestra of the theatre. John Bull is most vociferously loyal at this time. Punch has a very fair hit upon the circumstance.

We will say nothing about your Presidential election until we are quite sure of the result. The Times of the 21st has and sometimes dangerous consequences of the reck-There is but little news from FRANCE. The two an excellent article upon the character, &c. of Gen. TAYLOR, less rushing by of the busy crowds on the slippery

> ing, except that the insurrection at the Cape of must be seen and felt to be comprehended. You Good Hope has been put down by a defeat of the look in vain in the crowded streets here for that insurgent Boers. A great debate will take place in urbanity and courtesy which you almost invariably the National Assembly at Paris to-morrow, when find in New York and other of your American ciimportant developments are expected. Gen. CA- ties, in which, if, through the pressure of a crowd VAIGNAC has dared all his opponents to the issue. All the absent members have been recalled by tele-General does not come off victorious. The King left, which turns you half round, and often causes of PRUSSIA is more obstinate than was expected.

EXTRACTS FROM THE NEWSPAPERS.

FROM THE LONDON TIMES OF NOVEMBER 21. on the 7th instant. Under present circumstances it is im- that the greater part of the people in the streets had a quarrelsome policy, as the alternatives chiefly at issue. On some object, all pushing their way to some point or becoming a more formidable opponent to Prince this view of the case the choice made by the States calls for other, which they had only a limited time to attain; Louis, and will run him much closer than was ex- our warm congratulations. Gen. Taylor's military reputation and that they did not intend to be rude, but were fair share in the administration of their own affairs which pected. At Marseilles, Nismes, and some other it is not our business to exalt. The Mexican war was no only going straight-forward about their business, and principal cities. Cavaignac will be supported al- concern of ours, but it was impossible not to admire the daring, thought every body else was doing the same; and most unanimously. He will have, it is said, half a the hardihood, and the skill of an invasion conducted into the if they were told they had rudely pushed against million of votes in Provence alone, and a very large heart of a distant country, under a tropical climate, with an any one, they would probably be surprised, and almajority in the departments of Herault and Le Gard, army of volunteers, and carried to the metropolis and last cita- lege that the complaining party had pushed against The great majority of Representatives have pro- del of the empire. But Gen. Taylor has better qualifications them. This is very likely the real state of the case, an engineer at Liverpool; and it is said "to turn nounced in favor of Gen. Cavaignac. In fact, very for government than these. His speeches, his letters, and for no one would intentionally and deliberately innearly half of them are now in the provinces can- his whole conduct show him to be a gentleman, a man of sult or incommode a person who was a perfect vassing for him; so many having obtained their temper, of conciliatory habits, and good sense. The humani- stranger to him, and it is no very wild assertion to conge from the Assembly that it is with difficulty ty of which he has given many proofs in his military career a quorum can be mustered for the transaction of has been equally conspicuous, though doubtless equally tried, business. An association of the members of the in the new field of political warfare. The mild tone of the Assembly has been formed at Paris, under the Pre- General's addresses shows that he can spare his fellow-citizens again. For my own part, I can truly assert that, sidency of M. Buchez, to promote Gen. C.'s election. M. DE LAMARTINE has not, it appears, re-linquished his candidateship. He seems to think, like your pure-minded William Lowndes, that an office of such importance and dignity is neither to be sought after nor refused. The Courrier Francais and the Bien Public have taken up M. De Lamartine's cause very warmly. Louis Blanc has
been adjected by his friends to become a candidate.

portion of the Red Republicans will probably vote for Raspail, or some other of his stamp.

But if there be no news from France, we have an abundance from Germany; so much so that we scarcely know how to make a short abstract of it. Beginning with Prussia, it may be observed that the sittings of the National Assembly at Berlin have been broken up by the military; that the burgher guard have been in great measure disarmed by the same agency, but without bloodshed; that the same agency but without bloodshed; the same agency but without bloodshed; the same agency but a same agency but with the same agency but a same agency but with the same agency but with the same agency but a same agency but a same agency but with the same agency but a same agency agency bu can be little doubt that, had Cass been elected, he would have can be little doubt that, had Cass been elected, he would have been propelled, not only by his party, not only by his numerous Irish supporters, but by his own taste and ambition, to attempt another grand feat of annexation. He would not indeed have carried with him the public opinion of the United States. He would have involved the Union in unprecedented the conditional strate heavy blow at its rade and manufactures. debt, and struck a heavy blow at its trade and manufactures; would have run all risks for fame and power, on the gambler's speculation that, if he should succeed, the Congress and the Union would accept that expiation of the crime. It would have been most disastrous to both parties; for, such is would have been most disastrous to both parties; for, such is the pride and constancy of this country, that the quarrel would have been maintained at almost any expense. But dwelling as we do securely by our neighbor, and laboring to be at peace with him, we do not deserve to be dragged into a quarrel.

> ADDRESS OF THE REGENT OF GERMANY. The Cologne Gazette contains the following address of the Archduke Regent to the people

We, in this island home, have also our contemplated reforms and revolutions, but they are of that description which need not, and will not, we trust, involve any breach of our peace, any invasion of our quiet. Our people, or at least a great majority of them, (thanks to our free institutions and the powform, (thanks to our free institutions and the powform, (thanks to our free institutions and the powform). The last news from Vienna brings an account of the execution of M. Messenhauser, the last news from Vienna brings and the powform of the military of them of the true of the finances is becoming very serious. There is a deficit in the revenue during the last the finances is becoming very serious. There is a deficit in the revenue during the last the finances is becoming very serious. There is a deficit in the revenue during the last the finances is becoming very serious. The of the finances is becoming very serious. The true of the finances is becoming very serious. The true of the finances is becoming very serious. The of the finances is becoming very serious. The true of the finances is becoming very serious. The true of the finances is becomin To THE GERMAN PROPLE .- "Germans! I address you commander of the national guard, during the late outbreak. The proceedings at Vienna seem to be as little approved of at Frankfort as those at Berloosened the bands of political existence, deeply shaken the foundations of civil society, and brought Prussia, and with it Central Psrliament at Frankfort will allow so fair a portion of the Fatherland as Austria to become a mere province of Sclavonia. The Diet at Frankfort momentum crisis, uttered the soothing words of peace. The Imperial Assembly has expressed a wish that the King of Prussia should surround himself with advisers who enjoy the confidence of the country. It has solemnly pledged itself to maintain the rights end liberties promised and insured to you; the confidence of the country. It has solemnly pledged itself to maintain the rights end liberties promised and insured to you; the confidence of the country. It has solemnly pledged itself to maintain the rights end liberties promised and insured to you; the confidence of the country. It has solemnly pledged itself to maintain the rights end liberties promised and insured to you; the confidence of the country. It has solemnly pledged itself to maintain the rights end liberties promised and insured to you; the confidence of the country. It has solemnly pledged itself to maintain the rights end liberties promised and insured to you; the confidence of the country. It has solemnly pledged itself to maintain the rights end liberties promised and insured to you protection against any attempt to violate them. It has, however, at the same time, declared the resolution of the Prussian deputies to withhold the taxes wholly null and void. Prussians! The Imperial Assembly at Frankfort represents the German nation in the aggregate, and its decision is supreme law (oberstes gesetz) to all. Germans! I will act in full accordance with the Imperial Assembly. I will not allow the resolution which, by preventing the levy of the taxes in Prussia, endangers the prosperity of the fulliliment of the pledges given for the security of the rights and liberties of the Prussian people; they shall remain intact, as well as those of all our German bottom. we have yet to hear what will be the rejoinder from Vienna. At Leipsic and Dresden the execution of Blum has caused the greatest excitement against Austria. At Wunternard the Chamber of Deputies has passed a series of resolutions, calling on the Central Government at Frankfort to take in hand the Prussian efficiency of the security of the fulfilment of the pledges given for the security of the fulfilment of the pledges given for the security of the fulfilment of the pledges given for the security of the fulfilment of the pledges given for the security of the fulfilment of the pledges given for the security of the fulfilment of the pledges given for the security of the fulfilment of the pledges given for the security of the fulfilment of the pledges given for the security of the fulfilment of the pledges given for the security of the fulfilment of the pledges given for the security of the fulfilment of the pledges given for the security of the fulfilment of the pledges given for the security of the fulfilment of the pledges given for the security of the fulfilment of the plugges given for the security of the fulfilment of the plugges given for the security of the fulfilment of the plugges given for the security of the fulfilment of the plugges given for the sufficient of the fulfilment of the plugges given for the fulfilment of the plugges given for the fulfilment of the plugges given for the suffilment of the fulfilment of the f

> " Regent of the Empire. Countersigned by R. Mont, "BECKERATH, Deckwirz,

A WEEK LATER.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 30, 1848. The Inquirer, a weekly religious journal, says:

"In the West spacious parks, noble squares and streets clamor and noise of itinerant traders of every description, strivfrom ITALY. The severitles permitted by RADETZKI at Milan ing to sell their petty wares, prevail from early morning to si-A meeting of the bakers of London has lately been held, at which it was stated that the number of bapress ruinously upon the noble families of VISCONTI, BAR- teen to eighteen hours out of every twenty-four for a scanty ROMEO, LITTA, and Pto; whilst the family of CASATI will support; or a compulsory idleness, and still more scanty suplose half its property by this iniquitous tax. Every thing is quiet in Signar. The King of Naples is said to be willing are capacious and often gorgeous, affording space for many Looking at the expenses and composition of the army, it is for the protection of the trade, but for the benefit of the public, who, in buying what they considered a horses) £58 14s. 4d. per appure: in the first Dragoon Guards cheap article, were supplied with food of a deleteas sovereign. A stranger account is, that the King had applied to the Emperor of Russia to take a part in the proposed mestic purpose. Nor need we say that the dress of the peomediation, and that the latter had responded, unexpectedly, ple of the West and the East are in the extremes of quantity by a recommendation to the King to make large and liberal and quality; the former consisting of well-stocked wardrobes, and new stores added by ever-changing fashion; the latter The news from INDIA is, that the Supreme Government barely sufficient for decency, and rarely for comfort. In the had decided upon the permanent annexation of the Punjanb West every thing that the body wants, or fancies that it wants, allowed a profit of 13s. 4d. on the sack of 20 stones, to the British territories in India; that the whole country is instantly supplied, if it can be procured for money; in the would be immediately occupied; and that the Bengal army East thousands of persons want the necessaries of life, and tens of thousands the comforts; and sickness and disease Nothing particularly interesting in the Literary world; and transfer their victims daily from the narrow room to the narvery little in the Theatrical, excepting the astonishing furor rower grave. There, at least, the contrast between the East

> tion of its murky atmosphere, redolent of many other taking it for granted, as we are very willing to do also, that he is to occupy the White House for the four next years.
>
> November 24—No news whatever this mornor accident, any one brushes your elbow, you are almost sure to have an apology made. But here you receive a blow on your right elbow whilst you We shall be much disappointed if the are endeavoring to avoid an impediment on your ed half a cozen other persons in the same rough manner before you recover you position, and thinks, probably knows not, that he has in the least incommoded any one. I once mentioned this roughness make that nine-tenths of the persons who pass each other in Cheapside or Cornhill do not recollect seealthough I have traversed these crowded thoroughfares almost daily for two years, I have not, to the twice, unless it be the police and the postmen.

> > step, to the destruction of every comfortable sensation, and a sense of mingled pity and disgust, causare certainly no advocates for any of these nos- 6s. per head. trums, because we consider them as founded upon

But there is a greater nuisance than even these

the misery and degradation which assail you at every

men of the land would undertake its cure. been taken to suppress it in the city, that it is ab- No less than half a million sterling has been resolutely distressing to sit by your own fireside, on mitted to this country from the continent of Europe account of the piteous objects that place themselves during the last few weeks for safety and investment before your windows, exhibiting every mark of here. The whisper is, and not upon slight founda-wretchedness and wo, and whose tones and looks tion, that the greater part has been on account of reveal the extreme of human suffering. Much of the sovereign and royal family of Prussia, for secuthis may be assumed; no doubt, with too many, rity against the possible issue of political events in begging is a trade, and a good trade, realizing more that country. There is also a rumor, but it is than can be earned by honest industry; yet reduce merely such, that apartments have been engaged at the number of beggars by every reasonable amount Mivart's hotel for these royal personages, should of supposed imposture, and there is still a mass left behind which makes the heart sicken under its contemplation. Nor must it be forgotten that the ob- yet returned to Dublin. A strong report again pretrusive and clamorous part of this suffering class vails that his lordship is to take the bears but a small proportion to those who sit in silicord John Russell's health not allowing him to release by the cold hearth and the unspread table. tain that position. It is further stated that Lord So destructive is the stream of beggars in the streets Grey and Sir Charles Wood are not satisfied with of all chance of comfort and composure, that I have known families prefer living in the back-rooms of their houses to avoid it. A great number of the 'The loss to Ireland by the failure of the potato, itinerant venders of small wares are literally paupers of another description; their little stock in three million pounds sterling. This appears a protrade is probably worth only two or three shillings, digious amount, and we know not the mode of caland they urge your purchase of their goods with a culation upon which it is based, but it is unquali-pertinacity and an earnestness which indicate that fieldly stated in the daily papers. their very subsistence depends upon their disposing and ways and modes of getting a precarious living that been hit upon, which, in more prosperous der, for it is probably the pivot upon which the communities, would scarcely be applied to the probably the pivot upon which the communities, would scarcely be credited. through Lombard street the other day, I had forstreet. He replied that he would tell me " if I had been privately disseminating against him to the decision of that body. It was thought that this means of getting a living than by answering such

would not lave all'ided to it; but it is sapping the very foundation of he, social system, it is the very head and front of all her difficulties, it is the point (says the speech) who spurn an honest trade or the profession of a merchant, but who, nevertheless, dabble in the commission market for their own aggrandizement. This arstriking contrast in any thing than in the conditions of the two portions known, in London parlance, as the West End and the East End. A description of the one would serve to indicate the other, for all the West End to be indicated the other, for all the West End to be indicated the other, for all the best tooch of want, shall break through all that that the West End is the East is not, and vice versa. stands between them and the food and raiment and shelter which they have so long been deprived of. This needs not to be dreaded at present; but the in the East narrow streets, pent-up courts and alleys. In the course of passing events has most assuredly such would scarcely have felt that stagnation and falling tions being on foot for the sale of Cuba to the Government West reigns stillness, which is only broken at times by the a calamity in its train. It is for patriots and statesroll of stately carriages; in the East the constant bustle and men, for the benevolent, the wise, and the good men of our land to unite their wisdom and their virtues and arrest so terrible an evil. We know that our fellow-citizens in your abundant and prosperous land desire to have correct notions of English society and the condition of the English people, and they cannot obtain these unless they have some faint idea of the condition of London as respects mendicity. I have only attempted to describe some of its effects upon a looker-on, who is, perhaps, more strongly impressed by it from his long residence in a country where neither his eye nor his ear was pained by any thing resembling or approaching to whatsurrounds him here at almost every step. I would not libel my native land by any of my descriptions; I know that she stands in the foremost rank for her noble charities and her benevolent institutions of every kind, and for the relief of every ill which humanity can suffer; but the number and extent of these charities give lamentable proof of the necessity for them, and the thousands of miserable beings which even their almost princely revenues are not sufficient to relieve show that England's poverty is yet far ahead manding officers to each regiment! "Of these officers, there tion, to be called the backets has been to us to be the proper with which "God save the Queen" is sung every night by and the West is not so great as that which is exhibited above of England's benevolence. The evil must be boldly and resolutely and promptly grappled with. Twenty millions sterling conferred (abstractedly) a very A long and wearisome walk in the dirty streets of this great metropolis, and several hours' inhaladoubtful boon upon the negroes in the West Indies and well near ruined their masters. Twenty milthings besides perfumes, added to the disagreeable lions sterling spent upon bettering the condition of the white man at home would have worked miracles in the social position of England and saved an incalculable amount of sin and suffering. That sum of money, or a larger one, will still have to be applied to arrest this evil. All mere temporizing expedients are worse than useless; they are mischievous, because they only roll back the troubled wave for a brief interval, without providing for the

increased force of its returning swell.

Corron cultivation in India has received an important aid, by a mechanical invention lately exhibited at Calcutta, by which the churka or cleansing machine of the Hindoos has been very much improved. The principal objections to the cotton of the East have always been its short staple and you to stumble—you have scarcely room to fall; its imperfect cleansing. The former may perhaps and the perty thus annoying you has probably servible remedied by scientific agriculture and an improved seed, but it cannot be removed by any instantaneous process. For the latter it is thought that a remedy has been found in the machine I have alluded to. It was hoped that the cotton gin The election for President of the United States took place in transite of the Londoners to a friend; he replied of the United States would have successfully accomplished the cleansing process, but it is stated in possible not to regard peace and war, or rather a friendly and not time to be polite; that they were all bent upon a publication by a very skilful and competent person (the late Mr. OWEN POTTER) "that the saw-'gin will not answer with short-stapled cottons, and where manual labor is so cheap as it is in India it possesses no advantages; whereas its dis-' advantages are that it frays, harasses, and renders shorter a staple, the greatest fault of which is its original shortness." The improved machine is an invention of Mr. MATHER, who was formerly out the cotton uninjured in its staple, considerably improved in the regularity of its fibres, and quite as clean as it is desirable to have it brought to the mill." The experimental trial of this instrument, and which thus established its efficiency, took place at Calcutta so late as the 23d of last September, before a large meeting of official and scientific per-sons, and the fact has been most emphatically verified by the testimony of Lord DALHOUSIE, the best of my recollection, ever met the same person Governor General. The introduction of this machine must have a great effect upon the experiment of raising cotton in India, and of course a correannoyances of dirt, and fog, and crowd and that is, sponding one upon the consumption and the price the misery and degradation which assail you at every of one of your principal staples.

The election of Gen. TAYLOR to the Presidency will, we suppose, open again the discussion of the but he declines doing so, stating that, in his opinion.

"there ought to be no President, the Presidency being the remains of monarchical prejudices." Lebeing the remains of monarchical prejudices. The remains of monarchical prejudices are the remains of monarchical prejudices. The remains of monarchical prejudices are the remains of monarchical prejudices. The remains of monarchical prejudi These are the annoyances of a ramble in the your side of the water to look with more compla-General represented his Government at Paris, he made him
These are the annoyances of a ramble in the your side of the water to look with more compla
tant, or city end of the metropolis. A walk in the cency upon the establishment of a market at home. West End is free from the dirt and the crowd, and The manufacturers of Manchester and other Lanmuch of the mass of street pauperism which trouble cashire towns are taking steps to remove another you in the East. Even here you have, however, great obstacle which now stands in the way of East from November to April, excepting at intervals India cotton, that is, the getting it from the interior "few and far between," to breathe a polluted at- to the seaboard. A subscription has been opened mosphere, and to live in fog and smoke. Nor do for the immediate commencement of a system of the splendor of the equipages, the gay apparel of railroads and other modes of internal communica-the passers by, the spacious and costly edifices, and tion in India. In the discussion upon this subsame agency, but without bloodshed; that the Assembly, before its final and forcible dissolution, opportunity of interference. Ireland, Canada, Cuba have believed the refusal to pay taxes after the 17th instant, young the refusal to pay taxes after the 17th instant. dreds, for the misery and want and vice of thou- teen millions; and that although our exports to that sands. But it may be asked how is this to be country had lately increased, they did not at preavoided, unless by the establishment of some of the sent exceed 15d. per head per annum, whereas with plans of the French Communists or Socialists. We Brazil we had an export trade which amounted to

> Our GRAIN MARKET has lately been much dewrong principles, and, could they be adopted, they preciated in price, through large importations, partiwould not remove the evils of which we are com- cularly of wheat, from France. It is not supposed plaining unless by the substitution of still greater that there is any very great surplus in that country; ones. We have no plan of our own to remedy this they do not, however, feel any want at present, but great, this almost only pressing grievance which pervades English society. We can only lament its existence, and wish that the wise and powerful has been diminished through the introduction of men of the land would undertake its cure.
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> To such a degree has mendicity increased in the suburbs of London, through the means which have impulse through the introduction of foreign capital.

and its consequent results, is estimated at forty-

There is very little news from FRANCE : all the future peace and, consequently, prosperity of France will depend. General Cavaignac was thought to gotten the number of a house of business at which have made a false move when he boldly challenged all his accusers to meet him at the Tribune in the cently dressed man, who stood at a corner of a cross Assembly, and submit all the charges which they now fast healing, and to the introduction of new But this is a painful subject, and were it not so prominent a one, and one which is vitally connected with the future prosperity and peace of England, I to be, that, as Secretary at War to the late Execu-